

REMARKS

Claims 5 and 8 are amended, no claims are canceled or added; as a result, claims 1-23 are remain pending in this application.

Claim 5 is amended to clarify the claim. Claim 5 is not amended in response to the rejections.

Claim 8 has been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

§112 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 8-11 were rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

Applicant respectfully traverses. Applicant respectfully believes that claims 8-11 meet the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 8-11 are respectfully requested.

§102 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 1-2, 5-7, 20 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by De Ligt (U.S. Patent No. 3,784,188).

Claim 1

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 1. Applicant submits the applied reference fails to teach all the elements of the claim. Applicant is unable to find in the applied reference, for example, a first belt to which a web is releasably adhered, the first belt moving the web to a first side of the stack, as recited in claim 1. According to De Ligt, column 9, lines 7-9, it appears that two supply streams are merged into a single plane of supply 21 by the converging nip 22 between belt conveyors 25 and 26. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in De Ligt a *first belt to which a web is releasably adhered, the first belt moving the web to a first side of the stack*, as recited in claim 1.

Applicant herewith encloses a marked copy of De Ligt's Figure 12. As shown and labeled "X" and "Y," De Ligt has gaps between the belts (B1, B2) and the sheet supply 21. The grippers 36 on belts B1 and B2 are responsible for moving the sheet supply 21 to the sides of the stack. Accordingly, Applicant does not see how the belts of De Ligt can provide a basis for an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 as De Ligt does not teach all of the elements of claim 1.

Furthermore, the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989); MPEP § 2131. For sake of argument, and not as an admission, even if De Ligt shows a first belt wherein the continuous web is stuck on the belt at point 21, as stated in the Office Action, page 2, paragraph 4, it would appear to Applicant the identical invention of the present claim is not shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. Claim 1 recites a first belt to which a web is releasably adhered, the first belt moving the web to a first side of the stack. In contrast, the applied reference, specifically Figure 12, appears to move the sheet supply 21 centrally and not to a first side of the stack. Thus, the applied reference does not show the claim in as complete detail as in claim 1.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 1 are respectfully requested.

Claim 2

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 2 is patentable at least as a dependent claim of patentable base claim 1, and the discussion for claim 1 above is repeated in support of claim 2.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 2 are respectfully requested.

Claim 5

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 5. Applicant submits the applied reference fails to teach all the elements of the claim. Applicant is unable to find in the De Ligt reference, for example, the first belt including a smooth surface releasably adhered to the web and moving the web to a first fold of the stack, as presently recited in claim 1. According to De Ligt, column 9, lines 7-9, it appears that two supply streams are merged into a single plane of supply 21 by the converging nip 22 between belt conveyors 25 and 26. This single plane of

supply 21 appears to be in the center of the stack, see Figure 12 of De Ligt. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in De Ligt a *first belt including a smooth surface releasably adhered to the web and moving the web to a first fold of the stack*, as recited in claim 5.

As stated above, Applicant herewith encloses a marked copy of De Ligt's Figure 12. As shown and labeled "X" and "Y," De Ligt has gaps between the belts (B1, B2) and the sheet supply 21. The grippers 36 on belts B1 and B2 are responsible for moving the sheet supply 21 to the sides of the stack. Accordingly, Applicant does not see how the belts of De Ligt can provide a basis for an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 as De Ligt does not teach all of the elements of claim 1.

Furthermore, the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989); MPEP § 2131. For sake of argument, and not as an admission, even if De Ligt shows a first belt wherein the continuous web is stuck on the belt at point 21, as stated in the Office Action, page 2, paragraph 4, it would appear to Applicant the identical invention of the present claim is not shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. Claim 5 recites the first belt including a smooth surface releasably adhered to the web and moving the web to a first fold of the stack. In contrast, the applied reference, specifically Figure 12, appears to move the sheet supply 21 centrally and not to a first side of the stack. Thus, the applied reference does not show the claim in as complete detail as in claim 5.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 5 are respectfully requested.

Claims 6, 7 and 20

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 6, 7 and 20 are patentable at least as dependent claims of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claims 6, 7 and 20.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 6, 7 and 20 are respectfully requested.

§103 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 3, 18, 19, 21-23 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Ligt.

Claim 3

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 3 because, among other reasons, the reference does not teach all the elements of claim 3. Applicant is unable to find in the applied references, for example, wherein the web includes a non-perforated area and the *gripper grips the web in the non-perforated area*, as recited in claim 3. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in the proposed combination wherein the web includes a non-perforated area and the gripper grips the web in the non-perforated area.

Additionally, Examiner rejected claim 3 based on De Ligt alone. Applicant respectfully traverses the single reference rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 since not all of the recited elements of the claims are found in the single reference, as stated above. Since all the elements of the claim are not found in the reference, Applicant assumes that the Examiner is taking official notice of the missing elements. "Examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art to use perforated webs." Office Action, page 3, paragraph 6. Applicant respectfully objects to the taking of official notice with a single reference obviousness rejection and, pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 2144.03, Applicant respectfully traverses the assertion of Official Notice and requests that the Examiner cite references in support of this position. Alternatively, Applicant submits the assertions made are unsupported by the reference and therefore are within the personal knowledge of the Examiner. Applicant requests an affidavit supporting the unsupported assertions as required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), or removal of the unsupported assertion.

Furthermore, Applicant traverses the rejection because the applied reference does not identify a proper motivation to modify De Ligt. According to M.P.E.P. § 2143.01, the mere fact that references *can* be modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless prior art also suggests (i.e. a prior art supported, objective suggestion) the desirability of the modification. Pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j), "[t]he initial burden is on the Examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done." See also *In Re San Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338 (CAFC 2002). Applicant respectfully submits that the evidence of

record does not appear to identify an objective source for the motivation to modify De Ligt in the manner proposed. The Examiner has not stated how De Ligt establishes that it would be in need of a gripper that grips the web in the non-perforated area. Applicant cannot find any suggestion in De Ligt to employ such components. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner identify an objective source for the motivation to modify the applied reference in the manner proposed. Alternatively, it appears, the requisite motivation for modifying De Ligt with the knowledge of one of skill in the art is lacking, and therefore, proper *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Further still, the rejection of claim 3 also fails because the rejection does not consider the claim as a whole. In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences *themselves* would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention *as a whole* would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132, 1143, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985); MPEP § 2141.02. For example, the Examiner states, "Examiner takes official notice that it is well know in the art to use perforated webs." Office Action, page 3, paragraph 6. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner merely states the differences of the claims with respect to the prior art are obvious instead of focusing on the claims as a whole. Because the rejection focuses upon the differences of the claims and not the claims as a whole, a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Additionally, by failing to consider the invention as a whole, the Office Action uses hindsight reconstruction. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed device must be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. The Examiner must avoid hindsight. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 3 are respectfully requested.

Claims 18, 19 and 21-23

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 18, 19 and 21-23 are patentable at least as dependent claims of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claims 18, 19 and 21-23.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections. The Applicant traverses the Examiner's assertion of official notice, optimum ranges, or design choice. Applicant requests a reference that teaches the claimed features or withdrawal of the rejections.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 18, 19 and 21-23 are respectfully requested.

Claims 4, 8-18 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Ligt in view of Winnemoller et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,927,875), hereinafter Winnemoller.

Claim 4

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 4 because, among other reasons, the applied references, De Ligt and Winnemoller, do not teach all the elements of claim 4. Applicant is unable to find in the applied references, for example, wherein an upstream one of the *first pair of pulleys includes a textured roller* pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt, as recited in claim 4. Particularly, Applicant is unable to find a roller or more specifically a textured roller. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in the proposed combination of De Ligt and Winnemoller wherein an upstream one of the first pair of pulleys includes a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt.

Furthermore, the record does not identify a proper motivation to combine De Ligt with Winnemoller. According to M.P.E.P. § 2143.01, the mere fact that references *can* be combined does not render the resultant combination obvious unless prior art also suggests (i.e. a prior art supported, objective suggestion) the desirability of the combination. The fact that the claimed invention is within the capabilities, or considered conventional to one of ordinary skill in the art does not establish legally sufficient motivation to combine references. See *M.P.E.P. § 2143.01* and *In Re San Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338 (CAFC 2002). A rejection that merely selectively

combines examiner selected elements from one reference with Examiner selected elements from another reference with the reason for doing so based on an unsupported Examiner assertion legally fails. *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985). “[T]here must be some reason for the combination other than the hindsight obtained from the invention itself.” *Id.* Furthermore, pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j), “[t]he initial burden is on the Examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done.” See also *In Re San Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338 (CAFC 2002) Applicant respectfully submits that the evidence of record does not appear to identify an objective source for the motivation to combine De Ligt and Winnemoller in the manner proposed. The Examiner has not stated how De Ligt establishes that it would be in need of an upstream one of the first pair of pulleys including a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt, as recited in claim 4. Applicant cannot find any suggestion in De Ligt to employ such components. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner identify an objective source for the motivation to combine the applied references in the proposed manner. Alternatively, it appears, the requisite motivation for combining De Ligt and Winnemoller with the knowledge of one of skill in the art is lacking, and therefore, proper *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Further still, Applicant submits that the Examiner appears to have taken Official Notice regarding an upstream one of the first pair of pulleys including a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt, as the claimed combination is not objectively established by the references themselves, as discussed above. Pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03, Applicant traverses the Official Notice and respectfully requests a reference to support the assertion. Alternatively, Applicant submits the assertions made are unsupported by the references and therefore are within the personal knowledge of the Examiner. Applicant requests an affidavit supporting the unsupported assertions as required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), or removal of the unsupported assertion.

The rejection of claim 4 also fails because the rejection does not consider the claim as a whole. In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences *themselves* would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention *as a whole* would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ

698 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132, 1143, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985); MPEP § 2141.02. For example, the Examiner states, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide De Ligt with a textured roller as taught by Winnemoller et al to better control the feeding of the web. Office Action, page 3, paragraph 7. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner appears to merely state the differences of the claim with respect to the prior art are obvious instead of focusing on the claim as a whole. Because the rejection focuses upon the differences of the claim and not the claim as a whole, a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Additionally, by failing to consider the invention as a whole, the Office Action uses hindsight reconstruction. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed device must be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. The Examiner must avoid hindsight. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicant also respectfully submits that claim 4 is patentable at least as a dependent claim of patentable base claim 1, and the discussion for claim 1 above is repeated in support of claim 4.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 4 are respectfully requested.

Claim 8

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 8 because, among other reasons, the applied references, De Ligt and Winnemoller, do not teach all the elements of claim 8. Applicant is unable to find in the applied references, for example, wherein the first folding unit includes a *fifth pulley that is in contact with and supports an inner surface of the first belt against the textured roller*, as recited in claim 8. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in the proposed combination wherein the first folding unit includes a fifth pulley that is in contact with and supports an inner surface of the first belt against the textured roller.

Additionally, as stated above, the record does not identify a proper motivation to combine De Ligt with Winnemoller in the manner proposed. The Examiner has not stated how De Ligt establishes that it would be in need of a fifth pulley that is in contact with and supports an inner

surface of the first belt against the textured roller, as recited in claim 8. Applicant cannot find any suggestion in De Ligt to employ such components. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner identify an objective source for the motivation to combine the applied references in the proposed manner. Alternatively, it appears, the requisite motivation for combining De Ligt and Winnemoller with the knowledge of one of skill in the art is lacking, and therefore, proper *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Furthermore, Applicant submits Examiner appears to have taken Official Notice regarding a first folding unit including a fifth pulley that is in contact with an supports an inner surface of the first belt against the textured roller, as the claimed combination is not objectively established by De Ligt and Winnemoller, as discussed above. Pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03, Applicant traverses the Official Notice and respectfully requests a reference to support the assertion. Alternatively, Applicant submits the assertions made are unsupported by the references and therefore are within the personal knowledge of the Examiner. Applicant requests an affidavit supporting the unsupported assertions as required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), or removal of the unsupported assertion.

The rejection of claim 8 also fails because the rejection does not consider the claim as a whole. For example, the Examiner states, De Ligt substantially shows the claim including more than five pulleys. Office Action, page 3, paragraph 7. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner appears to merely state the differences of the claim with respect to the prior art are obvious instead of focusing on the claim as a whole. Because the rejection focuses upon the differences of the claim and not the claim as a whole, a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Additionally, by failing to consider the invention as a whole, the Office Action uses hindsight reconstruction. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed device must be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. The Examiner must avoid hindsight. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 8 is patentable at least as a dependent claim of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claim 8.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 8 are respectfully requested.

Claim 9

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 9 because, among other reasons, the applied references, De Ligt and Winnemoller, do not teach all the elements of claim 9. Applicant is unable to find in the applied references, for example, the fifth pulley is adjacent the tucking finger, the fifth pulley is rotatably supported on a rotatable shaft, and the tucking finger is fixed to the shaft, as recited in claim 9. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in the proposed combination where the fifth pulley is adjacent the tucking finger, the fifth pulley is rotatably supported on a rotatable shaft, and the tucking finger is fixed to the shaft.

Additionally, as stated above, the record does not identify a proper motivation to combine De Ligt with Winnemoller in the manner proposed. The Examiner has not stated how De Ligt establishes that it would be in need of a fifth pulley adjacent the tucking finger, the fifth pulley is rotatably supported on a rotatable shaft, and the tucking finger is fixed to the shaft, as recited in claim 9. Applicant cannot find any suggestion in De Ligt to employ such components. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner identify an objective source for the motivation to combine the applied references in the proposed manner. Alternatively, it appears, the requisite motivation for combining De Ligt and Winnemoller with the knowledge of one of skill in the art is lacking. Therefore, proper *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Furthermore, Applicant notes Examiner has taken Official Notice regarding supporting rotating tucking finger means on shaft means. Additionally, Applicant respectfully submits that Examiner has taken Official Notice regarding a fifth pulley adjacent the tucking, as the claimed combination is not objectively established by the references themselves, as discussed above. Pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03, Applicant traverses the Official Notice and respectfully requests a reference to support the assertions. Alternatively, Applicant submits the assertions made are unsupported by the references and therefore are within the personal knowledge of the Examiner. Applicant requests an affidavit supporting the unsupported assertions as required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), or removal of the unsupported assertion.

The rejection also fails because the rejection does not consider the claim as a whole. For example, the Examiner states, it would have been obvious to shift the location of the tucking finger to the position of where the user want to operate the tucking finger. Office Action, page 4,

paragraph 7. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner appears to merely state the differences of the claim with respect to the prior art are obvious instead of focusing on the claim as a whole. Because the rejection focuses upon the differences of the claim and not the claim as a whole, a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Additionally, by failing to consider the invention as a whole, the Office Action uses hindsight reconstruction. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed device must be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. The Examiner must avoid hindsight. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicant also respectfully submits that claim 9 is patentable at least as a dependent claim of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claim 9.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 9 are respectfully requested.

Claims 10 and 11

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 10 and 11 are patentable at least as dependent claims of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claims 10 and 11.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 10 and 11 are respectfully requested.

Claim 12

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 12 because, among other reasons, the applied references, De Ligt and Winnemoller, do not teach all the elements of claim 12. Applicant is unable to find in the applied references, for example, wherein the second folding unit *includes a textured roller* pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt to adhere the web to the first belt, as recited in claim 12 and advantageously described in the instant application at page 9, last full paragraph. Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner particularly point out in the proposed combination wherein the second folding unit includes a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt to adhere the web to the first belt.

Furthermore, as stated above, the record does not identify a proper motivation to combine De Ligt with Winnemoller. Applicant respectfully submits that the evidence of record does not appear to identify an objective source for the motivation to combine De Ligt and Winnemoller in the manner proposed. The Examiner has not stated how De Ligt establishes that it would be in need of a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt to adhere the web to the first belt, as recited in claim 12. Applicant cannot find any suggestion in De Ligt to employ such components. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner identify an objective source for the motivation to combine the applied references in the proposed manner.

Alternatively, it appears, the requisite motivation for combining De Ligt and Winnemoller with the knowledge of one of skill in the art is lacking, and therefore, proper *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Further still, Applicant submits Examiner appears to have taken Official Notice regarding a textured roller pressing the web against the smooth surface of the first belt to adhere the web to the first belt, as the claimed combination is not objectively established by the references themselves, as discussed above. Pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03, Applicant traverses the Official Notice and respectfully requests a reference to support the assertion. Alternatively, Applicant submits the assertions made are unsupported by the references and therefore are within the personal knowledge of the Examiner. Applicant requests an affidavit supporting the unsupported assertions as required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), or removal of the unsupported assertion.

The rejection also fails because the rejection does not consider claim 12 as a whole. For example, the Examiner states, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide De Ligt with a textured roller as taught by Winnemoller et al to better control the feeding of the web. Office Action, page 3, paragraph 7. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner appears to merely state the differences of the claim with respect to the prior art are obvious instead of focusing on the claim as a whole. Because the rejection focuses upon the differences of the claim and not the claim as a whole, a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Additionally, by failing to consider the invention as a whole, the Office Action uses hindsight reconstruction. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed device must be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947

F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. The Examiner must avoid hindsight. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicant also respectfully submits that claim 12 is patentable at least as a dependent claim of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claim 12.

Reconsideration and allowance of claim 12 are respectfully requested.

Claims 13-18

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 13-18 are patentable at least as dependent claims of patentable base claim 5, and the discussion for claim 5 above is repeated in support of claims 13-18.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 13-18 are respectfully requested.

REQUEST FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

If the Examiner finds the claims are still not in condition for allowance, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner initiate a telephone interview with Applicant's attorney.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are in condition for allowance and notification to that effect is earnestly requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone Applicant's attorney at (612) 349-9587 to facilitate prosecution of this application.

If necessary, please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0743

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

18 Sept '03

By



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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail, in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on this 18th day of September, 2003.

Gina M. Uphus

Name



Signature

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 PATENT & TRADEMARK

PATENTED JAN 8 1974

SHEET 5 OF 5

Marked Copy
 of 3,784,188

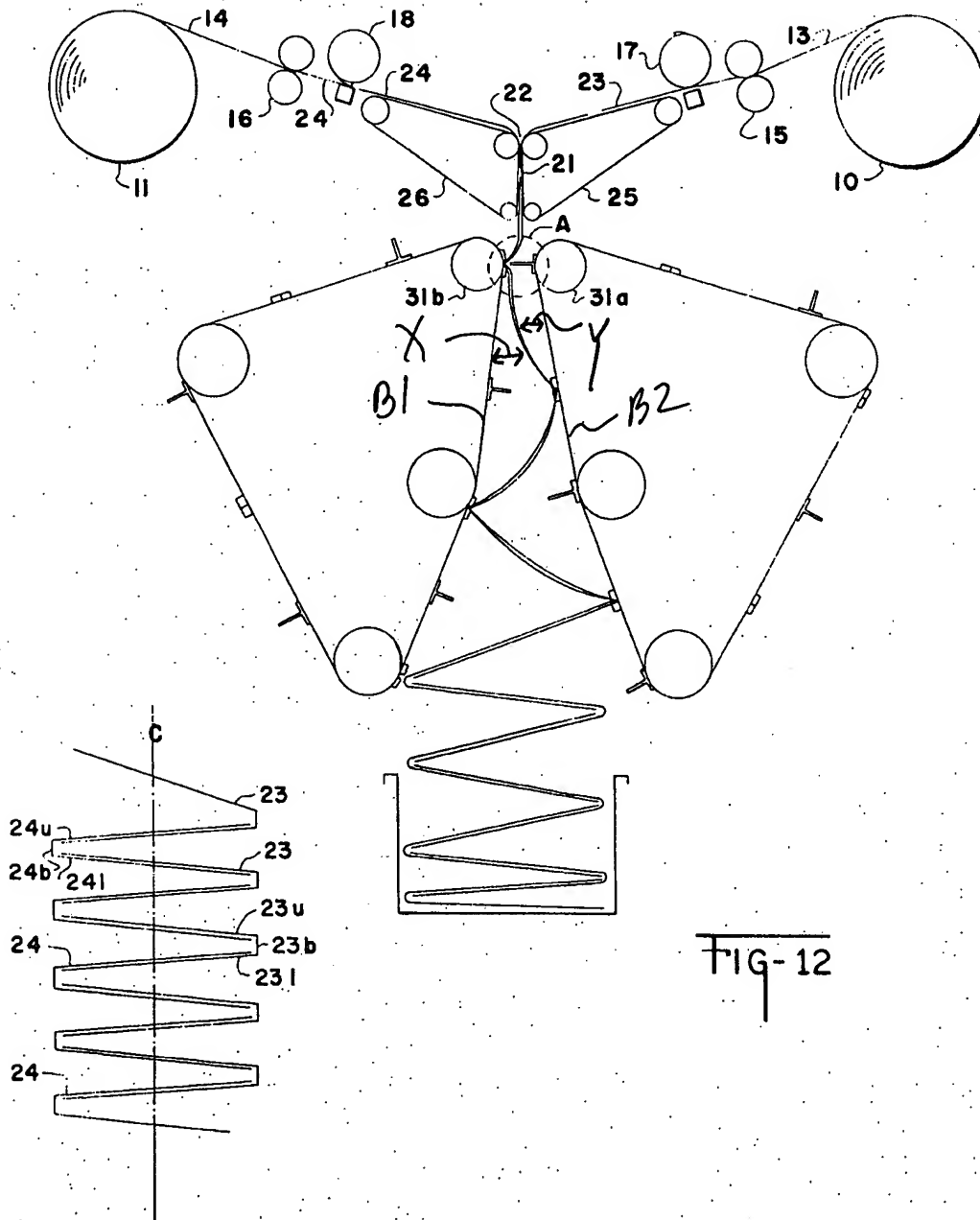


FIG-11

FIG-12

INVENTOR.
 JOHN DELIGT
 BY
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